



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

At 11.30 this morning I received by cable the following reply from Mr. Richards :

No dysentery epidemic; few cases occasionally since eruption; 3 now reported officially.

At 11.03 this morning I sent by cable to the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., the following message :

Three cases dysentery St. Vincent. No epidemic.

Cable communication north of St. Vincent has been interrupted since the volcanic eruption there on May 7. A few days ago the cable was put in operation, but communication is again interrupted.

Respectfully,

S. A. MACALLISTER,
United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Smallpox situation.

BARBADOS, WEST INDIES, *September 30, 1902.*

SIR: I have to report that there have been 855 cases of smallpox since July 13, when the disease broke out. Of these 128 have been discharged as cured and 30 have died.

It will be observed that the percentage of deaths is very small. There has been a small decrease in the daily number of cases during the past few days.

Over 20,000 persons have been vaccinated, or about one-tenth of the entire population. Vaccination is going on rapidly.

Bills of health issued by me have full particulars.

Respectfully,

S. A. MACALLISTER,
United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Belize—Fruit port.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *October 4, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended October 4, 1902:

Population according to census of 1901, 9,113; present officially estimated population, about 7,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 8. Causes of death: Encephalitis, 1; malarial cachexia, 1; malarial remittent fever, 1; gastro-ectasis, 1; erysipelas phlegmonous, 1; carbuncle, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; tetanus, 1. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: October 2, steamship *Condor*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. October 3, steamship *Anselm*; crew, 41; passengers from this port, 3; passengers in transit, 14; baggage disinfected, 7 pieces.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.